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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

THE SAMOAN ROW—THE BARRACONTA ORDERED HOME.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Foreign Office*, it is understood, had received a report of the preliminary inquiry at Auckland into the proceedings of the British war vessel Barracouta, in connection with the recent affairs at the Samoan Islands, and it is considered desirable to order the vessel home.

REDUCTION OF WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, July 10.—Owing to the unprecedently protracted period of depression the mill proprietors have given notice of ten per cent. reduction in wages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ON TURKISH OUTRAGES.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Forster, Mr. Disraeli said the Government had received nothing about the Bulgarian outrage than what had already transpired.

Mr. Forster, under motion for adjournment, attacked the Government. He said he believed the reports were true and it was desirable the country should know the Government's policy.

Messrs. Isiey, Mundell, Anderson and Watkins supported Mr. Forster's position.

Mr. Disraeli said, I do not deny there have been atrocities committed, but I believe the report is exaggerated.

REUNION OF NICE WITH ITALY.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch to the *Post* from Berlin reports that the National Commission engaged at Geneva in procuring the reunion of Nice with Italy have solicited the aid of the German people.

Switzerland.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

ZURICH, July 10.—Fifty-two houses in the village of Elgg, near here, were burned yesterday. Two persons are missing.

The Servo-Turkish War.

GENERAL ZACH'S FORCE ALMOST ANNIHILATED—DEFENSE OF THE DANUBE.

LONDON, July 10.—General Zach's force of Servians was almost annihilated by the Turks at Sienza. The Turkish women fired from the windows upon the Servians. Four thousand men left Belgrade for the frontier on Saturday, and all the heavy guns have been transferred to the fortress. Torpedoes are to be placed in the Danube, the Turkish fleet having passed the iron gates.

THE SERVIANS IN A PERILOUS POSITION.

PARIS, July 10.—The evening papers here publish the following dispatch:

SEMLIN, July 10.—The Servians are in a perilous position. Tchernayeff's line of retreat through the Visch Valley is endangered by Selim Pasha and Osman Pasha. The Servian Commander Stratina Rothwich has been defeated at Akpalanka, and has resigned. The remaining Servian headquarters, in consequence of this reverse, have been transferred for safety to Paratchin. Preparations are also making to transfer the seat of government to Kragujewacz. Fighting is now going on near Nisch.

MAHOMETANS PETITION FOR PROTECTION.

VIENNA, July 10.—Intelligence is received from Herzegovina that the Mahometan of Niesic, Presjecka, Goransko and the plateau of Gatschka, have petitioned the Prince of Montenegro to protect their lives and property.

NEUTRALITY OF THE DANUBE.

BUCHAREST, July 10.—The Prime Minister read in the Roumanian Chamber today a dispatch announcing that Turkey had acceded to Roumania's request for the neutralization of the Danube, on condition that Roumania must prevent the supply of arms through her territory to the Servians.

TCHERNAYEFF RETREATING.

LONDON, July 10.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Alexandria says the Egyptian troops were starting yesterday for Turkey. It is rumored that 12,000 men are under orders for Turkish service,

A special to the *Estaffette* reports that Tchernayeff is retreating towards the Servian frontier. His army is demoralized, and there are rumors of his dismissal.

THE MONTENEGRIN ARMY.

VIENNA, July 10.—It is reported from Herzegovina that the Montenegrin army numbers 19,000. It has occupied the road between Klek and Stagnevitza. Invested Medjun and intends to surround Spurz and Stabablick. Its movements are kept secret, as far as possible.

TURKEY'S CONDITIONS TO ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, July 10.—Turkey also requires as a condition for the neutralization of the Danube that Roumania shall prevent the formation of armed bands within her borders to assist the Servians.

THE WAR NOT YET FAIRLY COMMENCED—THE WAR SECRETARY'S EXPLANATIONS OF THE MONTENEGRINS—RUMORS OF A GREAT BATTLE.

LONDON, July 11.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, reviewing the Eastern situation, says: It is the opinion of competent men that nothing decisive has yet occurred. All that is now transpiring must be considered as a mere series of attempts by the Servians to join the Montenegrins, and such junction, when effected, will be the real beginning of the war.

A Ragusa special to the *Times* says Montenegrin operations were delayed in order to give the insurgents time to reorganize and arm. This being completed, the Montenegrins resumed the pursuit of the Turkish army in Herzegovina. According to latest reports Dervish Pasha was preparing to attack their southern frontier. The Montenegrins held good defensive positions.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says according to concurrent accounts from Widdin and Belgrade, Osman Pasha has withdrawn from before Saitschar, having failed to force the position and his flank being threatened.

The Paris special to the *News* says Mehmet Ali has been driven back.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Daily Telegraph*, dated July 10th, says a great battle was fought to-day near Pirot. The result is not yet known.

The *Telegraph's* special from Vienna announces that the German squadron left Salonica on Sunday with sealed orders to be opened at sea. A Berlin telegram to the same paper asserts that the Porte will soon formally notify the Powers that it cannot recognize the Servians or Montenegrins as belligerent.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 10.—The steamships China, from Boston, Ohio, from Philadelphia, and Sardinian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

LYNCHING IN NEBRASKA.

A Condemned Murderer Assassinated by a Mob.

OMAHA, July 10.—The *Herald's* special from Nebraska City says: Between one and two this morning a party a masked men overpowered the guards, entered the jail and assassinated Hank Dodge, who was to be executed on the 21st of July. Dodge was confined in an iron cage and chained. Considerable excitement prevails, the people looking upon the deed as a foul, cowardly murder.

Sentence of Members of the Milwaukee Whisky Ring.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Judge Dyer, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day pronounced sentence in the whisky cases, as follows:

Samuel Elias and Jacob Rendskopf, rectifiers, each one day's imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of $1,000.

Leopold Werth, distiller, six months' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.

Aaron Schoenfeld, distiller, five months' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

William Bergenthal and Charles Gran, distillers, each four months' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

Charles Aintz, distiller, three months' imprisonment and $200 fine.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day. — Clear or fair weather, low temperature and thunderstorms, light winds from the east and south, and slight changes in the barometer.

The Democrats of Nashville held a ratification meeting last night.

Six companies of infantry leave Detroit to-day, to take part in the Indian war.

Base ball: Louisville—Mutuals 8, Louisvilles 5, sixteen innings played. Cincinnati—New Havens 7, Cincinnatis 3.

The first bale of Texas cotton of this season's crop was received at Galveston yesterday, and sold at twenty-six cents per pound.

A suit has been begun against the New York and Hudson River Railroad Company to recover $20,000, alleged to be due the Government on unpaid taxes, profits and penalties, for not making proper returns.

The sixteenth annual session of the National Educational Association began in Baltimore yesterday morning, the President, Wm. E. Pielps, of Winnona, Minn., in the chair. After acknowledging the cordial welcome of Governor Carroll and Mayor Latrobe, he delivered his annual address.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1876.

SENATE.

The House bill establishing post routes throughout the country was taken up, but soon laid aside for the morning business.

Mr. BOGY presented a petition from St. Louis for an appropriation to secure the bank of the Mississippi, opposite that city. Referred.

Mr. EATON submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report the number of troops in the Southern States and the location of each command. He asked for present consideration, but Mr. EDMUNDS objecting the resolution went over.

Mr. EATON gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of citizens of Iowa, complaining of the action of the Government in regard to the Des Moines Valley lands. Referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the resolution submitted by him last week, to amend the rules for the government of impeachment trials, so as to provide that on offers of, and objections to, evidence and other interlocutory and incidental questions, one counsel and manager may open; one counsel and a manager be heard in opposition, and one counsel and a manager be heard in reply, and that the whole argument on each side shall not exceed thirty minutes, without leave of the Senate.

Mr. CONKLING called up his amendment, providing that the consultation of the Senate shall be held without clearing the galleries and closing the doors, and that Senators may ask questions of counsel, managers and witnesses without reducing the same to writing.

After some discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas 23, nays 24.

Mr. LEWAN moved an amendment limiting the discussion to fifteen minutes on each side. Agreed to—yeas 36, nays 16.

Pending an effort to reconsider the vote by which Conkling's amendment was rejected, the hour arrived for resuming the consideration of the articles of impeachment, and Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, was sworn, and examined by Mr. McMahon.

Witness was asked whether he recollected an article in the *Tribune* in 1872, regarding complaints made against post traders at Fort Sill. He replied that he did. He was then asked whether, after the publication of the article, he had any communication from Belknap, either personally or by letter, in regard to the authorship of the article. To this counsel CARPENTER objected, whereupon there arose a long discussion between the counsel for defense and the managers.

Mr. McMAHON statated that his object was to show that the Secretary of War had made no effort to have an inquiry into the truth of the complaints. He said that he expected to show that the conduct of the Secretary was that of a guilty man, who was aware of the existence of a system of extortion and imposition against our soldiers at Fort Sill. The Senate, however, refused to allow the question.

Mr. McMAHON then asked the witness whether Carpenter had received a communication from General McDowell on the subject after the publication of the *Tribune* article. This question was objected to, but the objection was overruled, and the witness said he had received such a communication. The communication was ordered to be placed in evidence.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, took a recess for ten minutes, and resumed consideration of legislative business. A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that it had agreed to continue the provisions of the act to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government for ten days from to-day. The Senate proceeded to consider the same, and it was passed without amendment.

The impeachment trial was then resumed. Mr. CARPENTER, of counsel for the accused, submitted telegrams between General Sherman and Lieutenant General Sheridan, to the effect that the presence of Lieutenant General Sheridan, a witness in the case, was necessary in Chicago, and asking that arrangements be made to have his deposition taken in that city. The counsel for the accused and the managers agreed that it should be admitted that General Sheridan would testify—first, to the good character of the accused while Secretary of War; second, to the reasons why the War was referred to him [Sheridan] all applications to sell liquor at military posts, and adopting his report on such applications in a certain case.

Caleb P. Marsh was then placed on the stand. He testified as to payments made by him to Belknap. Some were sent by express, others made by him in person in New York. He was asked to furnish the correspondence between him and Belknap, which gave rise to strong objections by counsel for the accused and to a spirited argument. Marsh said that he had destroyed the correspondence. He was asked when he destroyed it, and after which he received from Belknap, and said it was not his habit to keep letters. He was then asked if it was a man of business, he did not keep letters directing the transmission of money. He said he may have done so sometimes.

Q.—Did you have any other business transactions with Belknap? A.—No other—nothing than to send him money which he received from Fort Sill.

He was then examined in regard to his acquaintance with Belknap, and his first meeting with his wife and Mrs. Marsh at West Point, but counsel objected to the use of the details, saying it all happened so long ago that he had forgotten it. As to the conversation when he first met Belknap and Belknap when he paid money in person, Marsh said they were the same. Sometimes Belknap always took the money, but they had no explanation of any kind. Belknap neither asking nor Marsh volunteering any information. He was asked in regard to the last payment of Belknap. He said it was made according to Belknap's directions, $750 to him and $250 to Belknap's father-in-law, which the traveling and addressed it to her at her residence, but the letter miscarried and he saw her at the St. James Hotel in New York and met her the money in person, the letter having in the meantime turned up. When asked in the manner in which he obtained the contract from Evans, and in relation to a partnership which led to the reduction from $12,000 to $6,000 a year in payment for the post, said it was principally due to combining of Evans and his partner, Fisher. The *Tribune* article may have had something to do with it. The next time I saw the Secretary after the publication of the *Tribune* article, he asked me if I had a contract with Belknap, and I told him yes. I asked him who he thought was the instigator of the article. He gave the name of General Hazen. Witness said he presumed the Secretary knew where the money was coming from. He was asked to produce his books. The business made the first payment to Mrs. Belknap, now deceased, in November, 1870, sent $125, and by express the packages were addressed to Secretary Belknap, and inside was another package containing the money addressed to Mrs. Belknap.

Mr. CARPENTER asked that an attachment be issued for John S. Evans, post trader at Fort Sill. It was shown that he had been summoned by telegraph, and after discussion it was ordered that a subpœna be issued for him to attend immediately. Mr. Carpenter stated that the examination of this witness had been rather peculiar. He had been escorted around the case two or three times, and as many times had been brought back, close to the border for it. Counsel for defense desired to examine his testimony closely before entering upon a cross-examination, and he asked permission to waive cross-examination until the morning. So ordered.

Marsh, in reply to questions of the managers, further testified that when Mr. Evans wanted to go to New York, Belknap (Marsh) said he was forwarded by him to the Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General Hazen, colonel of the Sixth Infantry, was sworn and examined by Mr. McMahon. The witness was interrogated in reference to the article published in the *Tribune* in 1872, but objection was made by counsel for the defense to introducing the article who furnished the information for that article, and the objection was sustained.

Q.—In relation to what you say to you about this matter to ascertain as to the truth of the article after it appeared in the paper? Objected to by the defense, and after argument the Senate, by a vote of 19 to 18, decided to admit it, and Mr. Hazen answered in the affirmative.

Q.—In answer to a question, witness testified that he was in Washington after the article appeared, and had conversation before committee on Military Affairs, but had previously written to the War Department about all matters pertaining to farming out post traderships.

Mr. CARPENTER objected to such testimony, saying any such letters were on file in the War Department. Let them be produced, and not the statement of the witness.

Mr. LAPHAM said that was just what they could not do, as they were semi-official communications, taken away from the department by Secretary Belknap.

Mr. CARPENTER—Not at all, not at all.

After consultation among the managers the question was withdrawn.

Upon cross-examination the witness said that he testified before the committee because he did not believe the Secretary of War would pay any attention to his communication.

Mr. CARPENTER asked the witness if he wrote a letter to the Secretary of War in September, 1875, marked "confidential." Witness replied in the affirmative.

Q.—Are you willing to have confidence received and allow the letter to be read? A.—I am willing the letter should be read. The letter was handed to witness, who read it, as follows:

[Confidential.]

FORT BUFORD, D. T., September 12, 1875.

MY DEAR GENERAL BELKNAP.—As mentioned to you while here, I wish in perfect frankness to express what I think is a duty to myself to do. It is unnecessary to discuss the fact that I have felt that you have felt unfriendly toward me for a long time past, and I have no doubt with apparent good reason.

For three years before you became Secretary of War, I with others did what we could to do away with what we then thought and still think to be the most pernicious to the army. That is, our system of suttering, now called post-trading, with the view to substitute the system employed in nearly all other respectable armies of supplying articles necessary to the troops, and men at cost by one of the branches of the army itself. This was finally accomplished, and a law passed creating the Commissary Department to perform that duty. That department was opposed to the last by the representation of "no special appropriation," were excused the first year from executing the law. Other reasons were offered and found for similar action, the C. G. making no estimates for it, all finally the law was passed giving us our present system, which is by far more objectionable than the original plan. I have always believed this law for post traders was put through Congress under false representations, as its purpose, specified in the first sections, is for the benefit of the traveling public, while it gave us back the old order in which the traveling public is not interested the ninety-ninth part that the soldier is. This has also acted to have a law causing the army itself to furnish these articles a dead letter. Seeing that we were defeated all the army encumbered again with the old system, which is nothing less than a system of leeches applied to the pockets of the army, although personally the present suttlers are not objectionable men, and that; objections, if the Commissary Department virtually blocked any action in the matter and would defeat any attempts through the army itself looking toward correction, I endeavored to call the attention of Congress to the subject through my old friend and schoolmate, General Garfield. I naturally gave the worst instances of the workings of the law I knew of, and there were instances of farming out the business at heavy rates which were of course a tax to that amount upon the garrisons. In this there was nothing whatever intended to be personal to the Secretary of War, but merely examples made of what I believed an odious law. I had no reason for being inimical to the Secretary, and I state but the exact truth in saying that only the highest regard and kindest feeling towards him always actuated me. With the exception referred to further on, my letters to Garfield were to have been confidential, so far as concerned their authorship. As my motives only referred to action on the law which I believed necessary to the army. I desired expressly not to appear in antagonism to the Secretary of War, as I then saw it would be to put such a construction on my action. My letters fell into the hands of one Smalley, Secretary of the House Military Committee, who was also a New York *Tribune* correspondent. He not only published the purport of my letter, adding as much as he saw fit while enlarging on other points, so as to make a very different matter of it as published; but although not mentioning my name, so describing his authority as to at once put it upon me. Soon after, when Coburn was Chirman of the committee, I was summoned to Washington to give evidence upon the staff organization of the French and German armies. After furnishing the information upon these subject, I was questioned upon the subject of post traders. I at first remonstrated, on the ground that I had not reported the matter to you, because I believed the Commissary Department would defeat any action in that direction, and that my testimony might be considered a disloyalty to the Secretary. Mr. Coburn then replied that whatever I might say upon the subject would be confidential with the committee. I then gave the facts as I had before done to General Garfield. My testimony was, however, openly published. About this time, feeling that after a long and successful fight, in which we had gained substantial good and were about being defeated by the simple fact that seemed paltry self-shiness of a branch of the army, whose duty it was to carry out the law which did benefit them, but merely added slightly to their duties, and I receiving much censure for my action in this matter, in my great irritation I did write an intemperate letter to either Garfield or Coburn, in which I used many of the phrases found in Smalley's statement. I was in a manner put on trial, and the letter was (so to speak) extorted from me; and I have always regretted it. Whether it came to your notice or not, I ask pardon for ever writing it, for in everything else in the whole matter, I have been guided conscientiously by a desire to effect what I believe a great advantage to the army—the saving to it of two million dollars annually—more even than its late increase of pay, besides ridding it of a corrupting influence, the present system having many of the features of bribery and extortion, as goods are usually sold to officers at cost, while to others at a higher profit, while the system of farming out is not unusual, and adds an additional cost which must be paid by the troops. I have tried before to set this matter before you, but it meets the usual carrier in the office of the Commissary General. I mean a case of it. The law referred to in that letter was a mandatory one of perfectly plain construction, one in which the troops on the frontier are interested to an extent of about two million dollars annually, and the construction referred to in that letter is not understood either in fact or in practice, only that it has been opposed from the first by the department whose duty it was to carry it out. The objection made by these officers, "that it is not in keeping with their other duties, or that it is embarrassing to their position," is not tenable, as they already keep for the benefit of both officers and soldiers a large list of articles without detriment or complaint of a not dissimilar nature. The Government furnishes for a penny and the German Government for half a penny, the necessary articles, indispensable in part, such as towels, brushes, stationery, &c., are on the same footing but less exaggerated. When in Washington three years ago, I was more gratified than I can tell by the kind reception you gave me, later there was a change, the cause of which I never knew. I know also that some of my own friends have been in fact my worst enemies

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1876.

THE total admissions to the Centennial, up to Saturday last, reach 2,033,708, and the receipts $684,340.

THE domestic exports from Philadelphia, last week, aggregate $774,583. The shipment of corn for the week was 655,722 bushels.

JOHN MORRISSEY offers to wager $100,000 that TILDEN will be the next President. He says Pennsylvania will vote for him. He put up $25,000 on Pennsylvania, in 1872, and lost it: and he is in a fair way to repeat the experience.

IN the midst of the many hypocrisies practised by the Northern Democrats, it is refreshing to see the Southern Democrats come boldly up to the scratch and confess their real character. The following letter from Missouri explains itself. It is addressed to the editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, and the writer, in a private note, says that those hoisting the flag boast of their rebel sentiments:

BOWLING GREEN, MO., July 4, 1876.

To the Editor of the Inter-Ocean:

On this day of general rejoicing and national reunion, on this centennial anniversary day, all is quiet in our town, except, as I write, I can see from my window the Confederate flag floating from the county building, with Tilden's and Hendricks' names inscribed on it. Now, Mr. Editor, you may think that strange; but, sir, it is the sentiment of the Democracy here. The resolution of 1864, the Confederate flag, and Tilden and Hendricks make a strong trio in this part of Dixie. JACK.

GOVERNOR HAYES' letter of acceptance is a plain, clear, explicit and conclusive acceptance of the Cincinnati platform, in all its length and breadth. There are those who will differ with him on the civil service question and on the financial question; but all will concede his honesty of purpose and applaud the frankness with which he speaks. The party have nominated him, and he has accepted the nomination by indorsing the party platform—fully, freely and fairly. No one can find fault with either the matter or the manner of his letter; and everyone must admire the candor of a candidate who speaks out boldly and has nothing whatever to conceal.

IS TILDEN A REFORMER?

Governor TILDEN not only allows his friends to claim that he is a noted reformer, but lays violent claim to that title himself, and demands that the people shall elevate him to the Presidency as the only means of reforming the Government and cleansing it from the corruptions which he alleges are carried on in it.

Now, what has Governor TILDEN reformed? To what can he point as an evidence that he *is* a reformer, and that he has superior claims upon the people on that account? "Every man," says SOLOMON, "is just in his own cause; but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him." Let us prosecute, for a little while, a search into the foundation of these lofty claims.

Governor TILDEN was elected Governor in 1874. Prior to that date he had served a year or two in the Legislature, but he had never shown any ability as a statesman nor any inclination to follow the honest side in politics. He was for several years Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and was almost always a delegate in the annual Democratic State Convention, always recognizing, as Chairman of the State Committee, the Tammany delegation, when their seats were contested, and taking his seat with them whenever he was a delegate. He was, in every contest, the friend and ally of WM. M. TWEED, and he was openly charged, in 1868, by HORACE GREELEY, with having stuffed the ballot boxes in the city of New York so as to count in HOFFMAN, the Democratic candidate for Governor. This charge, openly made, and as openly iterated and reiterated, was never met by either TILDEN or his friends, and it stands, to this day, an unanswered and unanswerable charge.

It is plain, then, that we cannot look to anything in the life of this man, prior to 1874, as an evidence of his character as a reformer. Reformers are not usually regarded as reformers, nor is that the class to which honest and earnest men usually look for help in the work of political reformation.

It must be, therefore, to what he has done since 1874 we must look for evidences of his gigantic capacity as a reformer. He is over sixty years of age; he has had an infinity of chances to demonstrate his reformatory tendencies; yet it is only within the current two years that he has ever been given of a devotion to honesty. The devotion has been long in manifesting it *self*, and has had but a very short run to base so exalted a claim upon, especially in view of his previous associations with TWEED and the other New York thieves.

It is not much that any one man can do in the short space of a year and a half toward reforming politics and the administration of the Government; and yet we find this man setting himself up as the very embodiment of reform, and declaring the Government must go to everlasting smash. Let us see, then, what there is in the facts to warrant this high-sounding manifesto.

We find, then, that all his efforts at reform have been directed towards exposing abuses practised under the management of the canals in that State. Pennsylvania managed, twenty years ago, to get rid of all these abuses by getting rid entirely of the canals, and demonstrated, by that act, that that was the only method of cure. New York, which has the true Bourbon instinct of learning nothing and forgetting nothing, held on to her canals and still holds on to them, her politicians being willing to enjoy the patronage they confer, without troubling themselves about the corruption they entail. It is safe to say that corruption, and a system of public works under State control, are inseparable. The one begets the other, and the canals of New York are as corruptly managed to-day as they ever were, in spite of all TILDEN has done or can do.

And what has he done? He has exposed a system of corrupt contracts and of impositions upon the State by contractors. That and nothing more. He has indicted one, and one only, of the corrupt officials, and he has brought two civil suits against contractors to recover what they have stolen. The indictment has been tried and the official convicted, but the case has been taken up to the Court of Appeals, and the civil suits have been dismissed by the court upon the ground that the State having consented at the first of the contractors cannot now throw off the consequences of that connivance.

Governor TILDEN's acts of reform, therefore, consist in a message to the Legislature exposing what everybody knew to be true, and one criminal and two civil suits, neither of which have yet yielded any fruit. The corruption he has exposed is still going on, unchecked; and the sole evidence of "reform" is in an unlimited amount of gabble about it. Does this entitle a man to the Presidency? Is this a sufficient basis for a claim as a "reformer?" Then, we must say, the title is an exceeding cheap one, and should be valued according to its cost.

Now, Governor TILDEN alleges that the National Government is corrupt, beyond expression, and that the only way to correct it is to turn out the party under which this corruption has grown up. Why, then, does he not apply the same rule to the State government of New York? The canals of that State are now, and for a long time have been, under Democratic control. Whatever corruption exists there is Democratic corruption; and, if the Governor's theory be correct, the true method is to turn out the party under which these corruptions are practised.

But the Governor does not recognize this logic. He claims that he and the party will set it all right. Very good. Let them do it, if they can, and do it quickly; but let them, at the same time, accord to the Republicans the right and the power to cure whatever is wrong in the National Government. Nothing has occurred, under the latter, that is half as bad as the corrupt Democratic canal management of New York, nor a tithe as bad as the corrupt management of the city of New York. Physician! heal thyself! Let Dr. TILDEN confine himself to the task of curing his own city and State. He will have, in that task, all that he can possibly do for the remainder of his life, if he is in earnest, as he professes to be. The very little he has done does not entitle him to a national reward; and he must show much greater works than he has yet accomplished to make the people think he *is* in earnest. A year and a half of bluster is not enough to earn a title as "reformer;" and when we find all the corrupt politicians of New York on his side, we may be excused for believing that there is no depth to his professions.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A California doctor broke his leg by trying to stamp on a tight boot.

"Please to keep off the lorn," says a sign in an Englewood, N. J., villa.

There are 1,300,000 children in England and Wales whose education is neglected.

A Delaware lawyer was charged only $1 for the privilege of calling the judge an old rhinoceros.

There are now 181 cotton mills in the South, running 481,975 spindles, and consuming annually 144,066 bales of cotton.

You cannot convince a dog with a string of fire crackers attached to his tail that the American Republic is a complete success.

An old Vermont gentleman of eighty years was killed by falling from a tree. What business had he up a tree, at his time of life?

There is still ice to be seen in the harbor of Duluth, and it is expected that it will take two weeks more to thaw it out. About that time the Duluth winter will begin.

Boys are not to wear out their knuckles hereafter in "knuckling down." A patent has been granted for a pistol which is designed to shoot marbles by the aid of a spring.

An exchange says that "several sunstrokes and three mad dogs were killed in the streets" of New York, on the 3d. The method of killing sunstrokes has not yet been made public.

The daughter of a Bengalee clergyman has been appointed Inspector of the female schools in Calcutta, which is the first instance of an appointment of the kind by the Bengal Government.

A vegetarian who was dodging an infuriated bull behind a tree, exclaimed: "You ungrateful beast, you toss a vegetarian who never ate beef in his life! Is that the return you make?"

The city of Cleveland has erected a liberty pole of Bessemer steel, composed of cylinders, flush jointed, 110 feet high, with a top-mast of wood, sixty feet further. It is expected to be there July 4, 1976.

In order to obtain the complete corner of Broadway and Fulton street, New York city, it was necessary to buy the corner strip, 6 by 100 feet. For this strip the Dutch church paid $100,000, being $16,666 per running foot facing Broadway.

The record of the County Clerk's office in Frederick, Md., has an entry of the case of the State against J. H., who was prosecuted for "damning George Washington and the Congress of the United States of America." J. H. was fined £5.

A ferocious dog attacked a negro at Rome, Georgia, a few days ago. The man had a lighted lantern, in his hand, with which he struck the dog. The force of the blow drove the lantern frame over the animal's head, and before the flames was extinguished it was burned to death.

Republicans will not be seriously alarmed on hearing that Mr. Sam Ward, ex-postmaster of Atlanta, Ga., who was removed from office for what Postmaster General Jewell described as "slashing around too much and being too unanimous," has decided to support the St. Louis ticket.

The Boston *Post* says that Uncle Samuel Tilden is a blood relative of Oliver Cromwell, and the Brooklyn *Argus* is glad to hear it, because, when the ides of November are past, he may manifest an hereditary inclination to revive his distinguished ancestor's habit of taking refuge from disaster in prayer.

The feat of crossing the English channel in a canoe has been accomplished by Lieutenant Colville of the Grenadier Guards, who started from Dover at three o'clock in the morning and paddled into the harbor of Calais at half-past nine, doing about thirty miles zigzag across the channel in six hours and a half.

Governor Tilden is not a handsome man, and the Brooklyn *Argus* represents an Albany photographer as saying that "he never saw such a countenance as his when he sits for a picture and tries to look his prettiest. The expression of studied repose becomes quite painful; the eyes seem to shrink from the ordeal; the lines about them multiply rapidly, and the brow gathers until the whole upper part of the face comes out in the picture like the photograph of a piece of old tripe."

PERSONAL.

An eccentric Englishman named Deane had a vault constructed in his garden, built a summer-house over it, and directed that at his death he should be buried there. His wishes were obeyed, and his wish has been complied with.

General Beauregard, the ex-Confederate, has written a letter in which he accuses the Count de Paris, who is writing a history of the American civil war, of cowardice at Harrison's Landing, Va., where he was serving under General McClellan.

Miss Macpherson, who with that other philanthropist, Miss Rye, known familiarly as "Old Rye," has for some years been bringing batches of gutter children from England out to Canada, returns to the old country accompanied by one of her earliest proteges, now a rising Toronto lawyer.

A Peruvian died in Paris two years ago, and his brother arranged to have the body embalmed, but quit that city before the job was done. The embalmer wrapped the remains in cloths and sold it to a museum as a mummy. The trick has been discovered through the return of the brother to get the body for burial.

It appears that Shearman can't carry up the recent decision in the Moulton suit for damages against Beecher, and General Pryor says the case will be tried soon, adding the encouraging promise that it won't take over five or three weeks, though more important testimony will be secured from Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Moulton, and others, than was allowed to come out in the long trial of a year ago.

John C. Paulding, a descendant of one of the captors of Major Andre, started from the Public Square, in Peekskill, New York, on Saturday, July 1st, to push a wheelbarrow to the grounds of the Centennial Exhibition by the Fourth of July. The barrow contained three Bibles, respectively 110, 108 and 107 years old, and a number of documents taken from the person of Major Andre.

Wm. Duer Robinson, for thirty-four years cashier at the New York Custom House, was buried Wednesday. During that time he collected, without the loss of a single dollar to the Government, $6,000,000,000. Within the last year a gold certificate of $5,000 mysteriously disappeared from his desk. The loss was made good to the Government, but it preyed heavily upon Mr. Robinson's mind, and it is believed was one of the principal causes of his death.

Custer Never in Command of the Big Horn Expedition.

[From the New York Times.]

With dishonorable perversion of the truth, the *World* says that if Custer "had retained his command of the Big Horn expedition, taken from him to punish him for his testimony before Clymer's committee," he would be yet alive and victorious. It is time that this falsehood concerning the command of the expedition, now many times repeated, was set at rest. General Custer was never in command of the Big Horn expedition. There was never any intention, so far as can be ascertained, that he should have been; and there were abundant excellent military reasons why he could not have been at the head of the army thus employed. Two military departments co-operated in the organization of the Big Horn expedition and the execution of its work. These departments were that of Dakota, General Terry commanding, and that of the Platte, General Crook in command. There were, then, two regular Brigadier Generals in the field, of whom Terry outranked the other. Third in rank came Gibbon, who is Colonel of the Seventh Infantry. Custer, fourth in rank, was Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, which he commanded at the time, his Colonel Sturgis, being absent. In their haste to make a point against the Administration, Democratic papers charge that Custer was killed because he was not in command of the expedition, and that he would have been in command if he had not incurred the displeasure of the President by testifying against Belknap. The malignant absurdity of this charge breaks it down. It is a pure invention, and if it were not, it would force the conclusion that Terry, Crook and Gibbon were parties to a conspiracy which brought the three hundred to their doom.

BALLOT BOX stuffing is treason against the public. It is the highest political crime that can be committed in a free country, for it defeats the will of the people, fosts officials upon them they never elected, imposes upon them administrations they never chose, and makes laws for them antagonistic to the popular will. The Democratic-Confederate platform begins each plank with the declaration that "reform is necessary" to this, that, and the other thing; for everything, in short, that can be conceived of, except the one thing more necessary than all others, and upon important testimony will be secured from Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Moulton, and others, than was allowed to come out in the long trial of a year ago.

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POLITICAL.

State.

The Republican nomination in Cambria is Jacob M. Campbell and not James. The nominee for Senate is C. T. Roberts.

The Republicans of Philadelphia have nominated William H. Yerkes for Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Lynd.

The Union City *Enterprise*, late independent paper, is now an out-and-out Republican journal. It is in order for other sinners to return.

If the Democrats all over the country take the nomination of Tilden as they do here, he will not carry a voting precinct in the Union.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

The Republicans of Erie county demand an equal number of delegates with those of Warren and Venango combined, in the convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-seventh district.

A "mighty outpouring" of about one hundred men and boys held a Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting in Harrisburg. The Harrisburg Democracy don't enthuse much over the St. Louis nominations.

A meeting of workingmen was held last week in Reading, presided over by Charles Deem. A resolution was passed declaring that in order to have a thorough, consistent Democratic greenback ticket to support, they would favor the following: For President, Peter Cooper, of New York; and for Vice President, William Allen, of Ohio. This resolution was received with cheers and unanimously adopted. It was hailed as the "Workingman's Ticket," and was indorsed by a large number present.

The political campaign in this State will be opened at an early date. Colonel Hoyt, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, and Major A. Wilson Norris, Secretary, will early this week open the headquarters of the Republican State Committee on Chestnut street, near Thirteenth. A Hayes and Wheeler banner will be thrown to the breeze, and the campaign opened in dead earnest, as the gentlemen comprising the body do not intend to allow the result in the State to depend upon Philadelphia alone this year. This is the first State committee that has gone to work.

General.

The Democrats should send Sitting Bull to Congress. He is in favor of reducing the army.

The New Haven *Journal* says it is an even chance to-day, as every one knows, that Connecticut will go Republican next November.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* says that "the South has the most to gain by the election of Mr. Tilden." Thus the section al fight progresses.

In their war upon the Administration the Democracy have insisted on reducing the army, and Custer's death is one of the first fruits of their partisanship.

"None of Uncle Sam's barrel of money is salary grab," says the Madison *Democrat*. The *Post and Mail* replies: "But it is all railroad steal," and it does not see wherein that is any better.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Appeal*, an independent reform newspaper, objects to Tilden and refuses to support him, because of his course during the war and the position it believes he holds on the financial question.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* sings the praise of the Boston genius who discovered that Governor Tilden is a soft-money man at heart, and urges him to come West and circulate the pleasant fiction in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

An exchange says: "The most prominent workers for Tilden at St. Louis were members of the New York canal ring, which he is supposed to be pursuing with such vigor, men who have actually been indicted at Tilden's instance. All of which shows how very much in earnest Tilden's 'reform' is."

The *Public* calls attention to the unpleasant fact that "little more than a year ago Governor Tilden approved and signed an act binding the State of New York to join in the resumption fo 1879, and now he accepts the nomination on a platform of unconditional repeal. Suppose we call it the Stultification party?

The National Republican Committee organized at Philadelphia on the 8th. Hon. Z. Chandler, of Michigan, was elected Chairman, and R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, Secretary. The committee is harmonious and the spirit good. The new Secretary is a son-in-law of Senator Thurman, which is objectionable, but he is a great improvement on the man he displaces. The reports from all the doubtful States were highly encouraging.

Governor Tilden having made a great parade over a dispatch from Nicholas Smith announcing that the Greeley house hold was for him, the Washington *Star* says: "As the Greeley household includes only one voter—viz., Mr. Smith himself—who is a gentleman from the rather Democratic State of Kentucky, no inference from Mr. Tilden was not much surprised nor very greatly encouraged by the dispatch in question. It looks as though Smith was after a consulate if things turn out right."

When the band went around to serenade Governor Hendricks, the other night, it played rather a solemn sort of march until it arrived at the Hendricks house, when it struck up a very lively air. A neighbor across the street, who was aroused by the music, called to his colored boy, who was at the gate, and asked him what it was. "Dat," said the boy, "dat is de tune dey play in a circus when de man rides two horses at once."

Here is what the venerable Thurlow Weed says of Tilden: "He did not go to the front in the hour of the country's peril. His voice was not heard in the time of danger, and when money was needed for the widow and orphans, Mr. Tilden's purse was not open. No vote of mine shall ever aid to elect a President who was not in sympathy, and publicly known to be a war man, loyal to the core, ready with his voice, his influence and his means to help his country and uphold her flag. Mr. Tilden was not one of these."

The Dayton (Ohio) *Herald and Empire*, a Democratic paper, says: "As an actual matter of fact there are very few of the old Democrats about Dayton who are not bitterly dissatisfied and disappointed with the St. Louis platform and nominations. Many declare they will not vote at all; some say they will vote for Peter Cooper, and few even go so far as to say that they will vote for Hayes. Quite a large number, however, acquiesce, and of these some few are so enthusiastic as to want to read those who are dissatisfied out of the party."

The Madison *Patriot* (Dem.) just before the Democratic Convention, spoke of Tilden in this wise: "Besides being a hard-soft-shinplaster-anything-to-make-dollars man, Governor Tilden is a big railway shark, with a double row of teeth all round. Wouldn't it be a cool operation to ask the nearly 80,000 reform voters of Wisconsin, who oppose railway monopolies, to vote for Samuel J. Tilden? Some of them, from party punctilio, might do it, but the great mass would rebel not only against Tilden, but against the leaders who would lead the masses into the great slaughter pen."

The Democratic prospects for carrying Louisiana are sadly overcast by the unexpected turn of Republican affairs in that State. The nomination of Marshal Packard by the Republican State Convention, for Governor, is understood to be the result of a compromise between Pinchback, Warmoth and Packard. All their differences have been laid aside; and, acting in concert, they will undoubtedly sweep the State for Republicanism next fall. Look wherever you please, the Republican party never before presented such an unbroken front, or entered upon a Presidential canvass in better trim and with more hopeful prospects.

The Liberal papers are getting into position, and generally they are falling into line in support of Hayes and Wheeler. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, which has been poised upon the fence lately, swinging its legs with an air of elegant leisure, has now dropped over into the Republican field, and warns the country of the evils impending should the Democracy succeed. "From the hungry South," it says, "will be reinforced by an army of still hungrier contractors, and the jobbers in internal improvements will pluck the Treasury of its last dollar, and ride roughshod over the interests of the people."

The Keene (N. H.) *Sentinel* prints a letter from a local correspondent, in which the writer says: "Among the men in my employ are three Democrats who were in General Hayes' regiment (Twenty-third Ohio) during the war. One of them says: 'A braver or better man was not in the army. He had an abundance of grit. If he had a fault it was that in battle he was too eager. On a long, dusty march I could always tell Colonel Hayes' horse, as it was always loaded with the guns and knapsacks of the "boys" who were giving out, the Colonel himself walking by its side, no matter how great the heat. Yes, sir, he was a kind man, but we had to do our whole duty as soldiers.' The three men will vote for Hayes and Wheeler."

The Democratic party, as a party, has been guilty of all the crimes known to the criminal calendar of nations, and finally wound up its infamous record with treason. After being whipped in the field and subdued, it has now the unutterable check to ask the people to take the control of the Government from the Republican party, which saved the country, and give it to the Democratic party, which tried every means in its power to destroy it, and to that end have nominated as their candidate for the highest position in the gift of the people a man who declared the war a failure, against the Republican candidate who, by personal sacrifice and exposure to the chances of war, aided to put down the rebellion of Mr. Tilden's friends and preserve the Union and the Government.—*Racine Journal.*

ALL ABOUT CATS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEIPZIG, SAXONY, June 17, 1876.

A green worm an inch long is destroying currant and gooseberry bushes about West Chester.—COMMERCIAL.

And the green people "about West Chester" are cultivating cats, instead of currants and gooseberries. The babies are pulling pussy's tail, and coating their stomachs with cat's hairs. The elder children are reading pretty stories to teach them that this world was made for the benefit of cats, and good little boys and girls who diligently pay court to these prime favorites of the gods. The grown up folks are all either caressing cats, or fighting them at great disadvantage with bootjacks, hurled at random into midnight darkness, while all the ten thousand cats are busy from dark until daylight, and from daylight until dark, destroying birds, the only protectors of the currant and gooseberry against green worms, or black worms, or worms of any kind.

If the people of West Chester would just go vigorously to work and plant the heads of all the cats fourteen inches deep by the roots of the currant bushes, and their bodies beside the gooseberries, they would soon have abundant crops of currants and berries instead of worms. There is nothing so much needed by the horticulture and agriculture of the United States as plenty of dead cats, properly buried. Nothing but this will ever rid them of grasshoppers, and locusts, and potato bugs, and army worms, and curculio, and the whole insect pest about which folks talk so much and do so little.

If our agricultural societies would offer premiums for the scalps of these domestic tigers, just as counties used to do for those of their more harmless first-cousins, wolves, we would in a few years be done, not only with the green worms, but the green grasshoppers, which come up like a cloud and spread over the land, because the millions of birds that should be on hand to eat them, as they come out of the ground, have been destroyed by our pet tigers.

The grasshopper, when it comes to the surface, is not so large as a housefly, and it grows, slowly, for three months. During all this time it is comparatively helpless, and half-a-dozen Shanghai hens will clear an acre of them. Then, if the birds which would be in existence and hasten to such a harvest had not been destroyed by cats, they would dispose of so many that they never could become a plague as they now do.

No one who has not paid attention to the subject can have any idea of the number of birds, and bird's nests, destroyed in one year by one cat, and, to me, it is a wonder that there are any birds left in the United States. To be sure, there are very few. I have heard more bird songs here in Leipzig in the seven weeks I have been here, than I ever did in seven years at home, and there I lived most of the time in the country, while here I am in the city. Our street terminates abruptly on the confines of a garden which must embrace twenty acres, and is surrounded on three sides by high houses. Our block is the last on the street, and our rooms at the end next to this garden, which is full of tall trees, and shrubbery, and flowers, and pleasant walks, and I think there are more birds in it than in Cherryhill township, Indiana county, Pa., in which our summer home was situated, and which is a very large township, not less than twenty miles square.

Every family there, but one, kept cats to amuse the children and catch rats, and as a cat never touches a rat while it can get a bird, or a nest of birds, or eggs, and as they can easily follow a bird to its nest and cannot follow a rat in, there are not many birds left when cats fail to catching rats. Nobody raised fruit there, except by accident. All the trees were decorated with caterpillars' nests, and the last year we were there the worms attacked the older bushes and blackberries, the main dependence of the people for fruit.

The night was "intelligent farmers" sitting caressing cats, while the worms were devouring their crops, and their faithful guardians were in pussy's maw. I used to be so tired that I should have been ready to end to the dispensation of Providence if I had heard some morning that the cats were eating the men instead of the birds. It would certainly be a great blessing to the country if they would just take a taste off enough members of agricultural societies to wake them up so that they could get the nonsense of the useless, treacherous beasts of prey, these unnatural monstrous companions of our children, have been making with our forest songsters and prairie fowl.

Two cats will be pretty certain to destroy every bird's nest on a farm of one hundred acres, except those of a few pair of martins, which are out of their reach. The nests of the most valuable game birds are nearly all built on the ground, and are completely at pussy's service. The people eat no partridges, for the cats have not had quite enough. The worms eat the roses around our doors, while the cat stands guard over them at their work to keep the birds away, and we repay her labors by saucers of milk and no end of caresses.

I used to feel that I was alone in the world, in hating and killing cats, for sake of the birds, and to deliver children from their vile companionship; but, at last, I have found a people after mine own heart in this matter.

The Germans cultivate birds and fruit and flowers, while Americans turn their backs upon them, and cats, and what each has wonderful success in their specialty. The green worms are not eating the currents and gooseberries in Germany, but the cats are not eating the birds and the roses. The grasshoppers are not eating the wheat, and the bugs are not taking the potatoes. There are too many hungry birds watching for the worm, or the sting, or the hopper or the bug. None of these could raise an army of destruction, for they have no ally, such as we furnish them, by depriving them of the protection of nature in an unnatural protection of a most dangerous and active beast of prey.

In a state of nature the larger animals of the cat-kind kill the smaller, but we have exterminated the panther and reduced the size of the cat, so as to make it a most formidable and unnatural enemy of the feathered tribe. In consequence of their destruction pestiverous insects have taken possession. We take the author of the mischief in our arms, strokes her sinuous back, teach our children to love and cherish her as a bosom friend, and all the while groan over the desolation she has wrought.

It is hard, of course, to ask an American family to give up its household gods, its cats and kittens; but if they choose to keep them, they must not complain of the want of birds, and bird's nests, destroyed in one year by one cat, and, to me, it is a wonder that there are any birds left in the United States. To be sure, there are very few. I have heard more bird songs here in Leipzig in the seven weeks I have been here, than I ever did in seven years at home, and there I lived most of the time in the country, while here I am in the city. Our street terminates abruptly on the confines of a garden which must embrace twenty acres, and is surrounded on three sides by high houses. Our block is the last on the street, and our rooms at the end next to this garden, which is full of tall trees, and shrubbery, and flowers, and pleasant walks, and I think there are more birds in it than in Cherryhill township, Indiana county, Pa., in which our summer home was situated, and which is a very large township, not less than twenty miles square.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 10, 1876.

The usual condition of quiet pervaded financial affairs to-day, and discounting, checking and depositing operations went on in a languid way. No immediate change in the present condition of affairs can be expected, and bankers having made up their minds to a dull July's business, are planning to seek relief and recreation at the breezy seaside or mountain resorts, in all cases where such pleasures are practicable. Discount rates are easy, but the business being nearly all in the usual routine, the former quotations of 7@9 per cent. on prime commercial paper are still ruling, although it would not be difficult to obtain loans on prime collaterals at 6 per cent. Exchange on New York is abundant and the market has reached the opposite extreme from where it was a week ago, bank notes being at a premium in settlements between banks. The activity in the petroleum trade has probably had more to do with producing this favorable balance of trade than any other single cause. There is also some money employed in moving the wool clip, which is beginning to be marketed quite rapidly; but transactions in this line have hardly gone far enough to produce much effect on the money market, or on the balance of exchange between this city and the East. The iron and coal interests remain very much *in statu quo*, the one undergoing the usual period of summer dullness, when stock is taken and repairs made, and the other experiencing a season of enforced idleness through the suspension of river navigation.

—The subject of interest on the balances of country banks is a subject of much importance to city bankers generally, and the movement seems almost universal to cut down rates on these balances, which are often of such a character that to pay interest on them involves a loss on the city bank. In Chicago a number of the leading commercial banks have united in an arrangement by which they deduct the amount of three thousand dollars from the daily balance on which interest is paid, and allow interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum only upon balances in excess of that sum. In this city the banks without any preconcerted agreement are very generally adopting a plan, similar to the above in general terms, but differing somewhat in particulars. To such of their correspondents as keep an account rarely falling below $10,000 or $15,000 they allow interest on current balances at the rate of 3½@4 per cent. annually, but where accounts fall much below that figure it is generally becoming the custom to refuse any interest whatever. On time deposits it has been the custom until recently to allow 5 per cent., but there is now a very general movement to cut that rate down to 4 per cent. The present times are such as force business men to look very closely to all points of their business, and this question of interest on deposits is one of the first to claim the attention of bankers.

—The *Iron Age* gives the following account of a recent bankruptcy case in which some Pittsburgh firms were interested. It affords a very good illustration of the manner in which certain bankruptcy compositions have been made:

The incidents connected with the failure of John Nazro & Co., of this place, having excited considerable inquiry, we deem it advisable to state a few of the leading facts for the information of those interested. Mr. Nazro had always claimed to have abundant resources in his business, and during the long extension made in September, 1875, was unexpected and unsatisfactory. It was granted, however, and on a statement of assets shown, no serious appreciation was entertained of his ability to meet it at extended paper. That note, of this statement matured in March, 1876, and to the surprise of the holders were challenged and a composition was resolved on Nazro & Co. to compromise their whole debt at 35½ cents on the dollar. A meeting of the New York creditors was called and almost their number deputed to go to Milwaukee to inquire into the cause of such an enormous deficit. The result of that mission not being satisfactory, the New York creditors resolved to get other creditors to unite with them in putting the estate into bankruptcy. This effort, although opposed, was successful. Mr. Nazro applied at the same time for a deed of composition in bankruptcy, but not having the requisite number and amount of his creditors, his petition was denied. The New York creditors now felt themselves secure in the accomplishment of their plans, but Mr. Nazro having secured an adjournment of the vote for appointment of assignee went to Winnebago and Pittsburgh with letters of introduction from his friends, and succeeded in buying up so many of the claims as to give him a clear working majority in the vote for assignee. This vote was considered by the New York creditor as putting the management of affairs entirely beyond the control of the petitioners in bankruptcy, they gave up the contest and accepted the proposed compromise.

—The quarterly statements of the State banks of the city of New York on the 24th of June, 1876, show the following aggregate results:

LIABILITIES.

	March 18.	June 24.	Comparisons
Capital	$18,227,000	$18,322,200	Inc.... $ 94,200
Net profits	3,230,200	3,078,500	Dec.... 151,700
Circulation	32,200	32,100	Dec.... 100
Due banks	4,062,500	4,337,100	Inc.... 274,600
Due depositors	31,010,200	31,096,500	Inc.... 86,300
Unpaid dividends	10,200	9,500	Dec.... 11,700
Totals	$86,505,600	$86,845,400	Inc.... $339,800

RESOURCES.

	March 18.	June 24.	Comparisons
Loans and discounts	$60,836,600	$59,519,400	Dec. $1,317,200
Other stocks, bonds & mortgages	2,462,200	2,930,500	Inc.... 468,300
Due from banks	3,986,800	3,672,000	Inc.... 314,200
Real estate	1,707,000	1,816,000	Inc.... 109,000
Furniture and fixtures	18,900	10,200	Dec.... 8,700
Cash items and bank notes	62,200	30,800	Dec.... 31,400
Specie	1,668,400	1,440,900	Dec.... 227,500
Legal tenders	6,796,600	6,956,600	Inc.... 160,000
Overdrafts	23,600	17,300	Dec.... 6,300
Totals	$86,505,600	$86,845,400	Inc.... $339,800

—In the twenty-two years since June 30, 1854, the United States has exported, according to the official statistics of our foreign commerce, more than $1,100,000,000 in specie over and above the quantities imported. This result is said to have been brought about by the circumstance that we are a debtor nation, and the balance of trade has been against us. The causes, however, are not to be found in large producers of the precious metals, which we have exported as commodities, and for the last four years, owing to the depreciation of paper currency, we have had no other way of getting rid of those metals except to sell them to foreigners for what they would bring.

—Testimony was given before an investigating committee on Friday going to show that the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, in which William H. Vanderbilt and other railroad managers were interested, received extraordinary rebates from the railroad companies, and that some thirty minor refineries in the same land were merged in it under the threat that otherwise its superior railroad facilities would disable them from competing with it.

—There are no new developments in the war between the Eastern railroads, and no further reductions in the through rates between Chicago and the East have been made. The fight is now principally carried on between the Erie and New York Central Railroads, and reduced fares between local points on the roads are the order of the day. The rate from Buffalo to New York has been reduced to $5, and for the round trip between the two points to $9.

—The following is a statement of the gold, silver and minor coins produced at the mints during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876; Gold pieces, 1,050,078; value, $23,234,987 25; silver dollars, 5,821,050 pieces; value, $5,821,050; subsidiary silver coins, 65,394,950 pieces; value, $4,327,-050; 5c minor coins, 12,027,000; value, $627,450. Total number of pieces, 85,793,978; total value, $57,629,953.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 10, 1876.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, '81, coup	120¾	121			
5-20's, 1865	120¾	121			
5-20's, 1865, new	117	117			
5-20's, 1867, registered					
5-20's, 1867	119¾	119¾			
5-20's, 1868, registered	120¾	120¾			
5-20's, 1868	121¾	121¾			
10-40's	118¾	118¾			
10-40's, coupon	118¾	118¾			
Currency 6's	123	123			
New 5 per cents	117¾	117¾			
Western Union Tel	71	71¾			
Quicksilver	15	15			
Pacific Mail	37	37			
Panama	135	135			
Adams Express	106¾	106¾			
Wells-Fargo Express	58¾	58¾			
American Express	58	58			
United States Express	76	76			
New York Central					109
Erie	14¾	14¾			
Michigan Central	94¼	94¼			95
Lake Shore	96½	96½			96¾
Illinois Central	99	99			
Cleveland & Pittsburg	94¼	94¼			
Chicago & Northwestern	42¾	42¾			42¾
Do. preferred	67¾	68			68
Rock Island	109	109			109
St. Paul common	41¾	41¾			41¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71¾			71¾
Wabash	2	2			
Fort Wayne	102¾	102¾			
Ohio & Mississippi	16¾	16¾			16
Union Pacific	34	34			
Harlem	140	140			
Hannibal & St. Jo					14¼
Atlantic & P. pref					
Iron Mountain	20	20			
C. C. & I. C	7	7¼			3¾
South Carolina, Apr	32	32			
South Carolina, July	32	32			
Missouri 6's	104	104			

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@5 per cent. Customs receipts $565,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,052,000. Clearings $15,-000,000. Sterling firm at 484@484½.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 111¾, with sales in the interim at 111¾. Carrying rates 1@1¼ per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks dull and heavy without important change or feature, which declined 1¾ per cent. Transactions at Union, 4,000; Northwestern, 6,000 were Western Union, 4,000; Northwestern preferred, 6,000; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and 3,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	71	Rock Island	109
Quicksilver	15	St. Paul	41¾
Do. preferred	18	Do. preferred	71¾
Pacific Mail	37¼	Toledo & Wabash	2¼
Mariposa	7¾	Do. preferred	5
Do. preferred	8¼	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Adams Express	110	Terre Haute	8¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	58½	Do. preferred	13¼
American Ex	58½	Chicago & Alton	102
U. S. Express	76½	Do. preferred	108¾
New York Central	109¼	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	14¾	Del. & Lackawanna	102¾
Do. preferred	34¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	8¾
Harlem	140	Missouri Pacific	8
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	20¾
Michigan Central	94¾	Indiana Central	20¾
Panama	135	Burlington & Q	114¾
Lake Shore	96¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	14¾
Illinois Central	97¾	Union Pacific stock	62
Cleveland & Pitts.	95¾	Central Pac. bonds	102¾
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do. preferred	68¾	Do. land grants	103¾
C. C. & I. C	43	Do. sinking fund	94¾
N. J. Central	109¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120	New 5's	117¾
5-20s, 1865	120¾	10-40's, registered	118
5-20s, 1865, new	117¾	10-40's, coupons	118¾
5-20s, 1867	119¾	Currency 6's	126
5-20s, 1868	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	67¾	Virginia, old	26
Tennessee, new	46¾	Missouri 6's	105¾
Virginia, new	25		

LONDON, July 10, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £250,000. John Edward Cooke, stock broker, failed to-day. Liabilities £700,000; assets £42,000. Consols for money 93 13-16; for account 94 1-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 108½; 10-40's, 107½; new 5's, 107; Railroad securities—New York Central 97; Erie 18¾; do preferred 38.

PARIS, July 10.—Rentes 106 francs 55 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 10.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Gold 112. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 549.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 10, 1876.

The state of trade among the wholesale and commission houses of this city to-day was pretty thoroughly imbued with the somnolent and quiet which is the natural result of such heat as we have had in the past three days. Merchants as a general rule like an active trade, but at present they are apt to accept the conclusion that no exertions of theirs can produce a business activity which would be a fair recompense for a sunstroke, and they are therefore tolerably well contented to sit in their offices and keep cool, accepting what trade is going and storing up their energies for the fall business.

The prominent features of business to-day were much the same as those which characterized trade on Saturday. The grain trade is almost wholly lifeless as regards actual business done; but the scarcity of corn and oats has produced a material advance in both these staples. Flour is rather weak, with a moderate jobbing demand; the favorable crop news and the decline in wheat at Chicago have had the effect of making the market here very easy, though not quotably lower. In produce the warm weather continues to depress the market for eggs and butter, while a short supply of new potatoes caused a sharp advance in these vegetables. Provisions steadied and showing tendency in sugars continues, and we note another advance of ¼@¾c on standard hards and softs. In other respects the market was unchanged, with a rather limited business.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,454	Apples, bbls	34
Corn, bbls	575	Onions, bbls	24
Wheat, bus	1,080	Butter, pkgs	24
Oats, bus	900	Bacon, pcs	3,750
Potatoes, bbls	66	Bacon, lcs	693
Hay, bales	65		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. In small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a very dull and sluggish market, with almost no business at all. The only noticeable features are the scarcity of corn and oats and the advances in the values of these staples. Wheat is quiet and easy. We quote at $1 23@1 25 per bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 19@1 21 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at 90c@$1 10. Corn is very scarce and, under the increased demand for shelled, prices are stronger and materially advanced. We quote shelled at 54@55c for prime yellow; 53@53½c for high mixed; 50@52c for low mixed. We quote car at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed. Oats were also scarce and the demand was such as to force prices up another point. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 36@37c; white do 35@36c; Western white 35@36c. Barley is out of market and quotations are nominally unchanged at 90@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is easy at 75@77c per bushel, with a fair demand at the lower rate. Jobbing sales at 78@80c above.

FLOUR—The market is easy under the influence of favorable crop reports, and the downward tendency of prices in Chicago. No quotable change in values was made, however, and there was a moderate jobbing demand at former prices. The rates current are as follows: For the choicest brands of local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red wheat flour $7 25@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady, as follows: For choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 00; Wisconsin & Minnesota $6 50@7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour in sacks $6 25@6 50; amber do $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 25c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Receipts of baled are slightly increased, but not enough to affect the market, however, is fully supplied with loose hay from wagons at prices ranging from $14@$15 00 per ton for prime, down to $9@$10 00 for common. The business in baled is chiefly from store, at a basis of $16@$17 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote nominal prices for baled hay in car lots as follows: Prime timothy $13 50@$14 00; prime clover $12 00; upland prairie $8 00@$9 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $12 00@$14 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@$17 00; middlings $18 00@$19 00; chopped feed $17 00@$21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a large supply of rather common fruit, with receipts of choice hardly up to the requirements of the consumptive demand. Prices continue steady at $2 50@3 00 for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal at 90c@$1 ₱ quart or $1 50@2 00 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The market continues rather flat with the extreme best exercising a rather depressing influence. Some sales of extra and fancy grades have been made at outside prices, but for the bulk of the receipts there is no set price for choice. The fact that most of the butter marketed here has to be twenty-four hours on the road in such weather as the present sufficiently explains the fact that it has to be sold at low prices. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 16@17c per lb; prime 15@16c; low grades can hardly be sold at any price. Ordinary nominally 10@12c.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and easy at former quotations. Receipts are not quite as much as a week ago but the stock held here is ample for all requirements. We quote new Ohio factory at 8½@9c for choice; 7@8c for good to prime.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue sluggish and nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 6@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; peeled 15@16c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c. Plums 8c.

EGGS—The demand was rather slack and with receipts kept up to a liberal volume, the market weakened and prices were a shade lower. We quote strictly fresh at 15½@16c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 50@55c ₱ ½ for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are easy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1@$2 50; onions, ₱ bushel crate, $1@$1 50; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel; cucumbers $2 00 ₱ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady with domestic running at 22@25c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Old are fully out of market. The receipts of new potatoes have been rather light for some days, and the stock was pretty nearly exhausted this afternoon. As a result the market was excited and higher with a wide range of quota ions, prices ruling from $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The trade in the leading staples of hog products is firm and the strength of the market has gradually developed into an appreciation of 1@2c on sugar-cured shoulders, breakfast bacon and lard. Otherwise the market is steady and unchanged. Receipts are in fair volume.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Canvassed, ₱ pound; short rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c ₱ lb for sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugared at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 13c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote primeleaf lard in tierces at 12c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 12½c; in buckets 13c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 11c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 12½c ₱ lb; in buckets 14¼c ₱ lb; in 2-lb caddies 15¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 15¼c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 15¼c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1, 85@88c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@70c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50@21 75 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The market was moderately active and a fair volume of business, all things considered, was transacted. The prominent feature was in sugars, the strong feeling in that staples being continued and another advance taking place of ¼c, with a sold and buyer feeling. Other leading staples in the grocery trade were steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	20c	Standard A	10¾@11 c
Choice Rio	19c	Standard B	10½@10¾c
Prime Rio	17½c	Do. extra C	10@10½c
Good Rio	16½c	Extra C—yel	9¾c
Ordinary Rio	15½c	Yellow C	9¼c
Java	30 c	Granulated	11½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio in papers	25@26c	Crushed	12½c
2 grades do. 24	@25 c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk 21	@22 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in papers	33 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	32½c	Strly ch. N. O	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	26@41 00	Good	50c
Gunpowder	35@50	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@60	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	30@60	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	25@50	Sugar golden	55@60c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	30@60	Irish soap, ₱ box	@1 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	@ 75
Choice Car'la	@7¼c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	@ 75
Patna	@7½c	Sold do	@ 50
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	@ 3 00
Louisiana	@6¾c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b	@ 2 50
Starch.		German mottled	6@7c
Pearl	3½@4 c	California, ₱ box	@1 20
Silver gloss	5½@6½c	*Sodas.*	
Corn	5½@6½c	Bi-carb, in kegs	@5 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	@5½c
Cloves	50 c	Bi-carb, in papers	7 c
Alspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full w'k	@17 c
Nutmegs	@1 25	Stearine	@15c
Pepper	19@20 c	Mould	@12 c

Fish—The market is moderately active. Revised quotations are as follows:

Ex. No. 1 shore do	22 00	Lake trout, h'bls	4 50
No. 2 do	14 00	Large Georges	
Large No. 2 do	12 00	codfish, ₱ lb	5½c
Whitefish	5 50	Medium do	4½c
Salt mackerel salmon, h'f-bbls	9 00	Boneless codfish	6¼c
Labrador herring, split, ₱ bbl	8 00	Halibut do	12½c
Lake do, h' bbls	2 25	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
Pickerel, h'f-bbls	3 50	Scaled herring, do	50 c
		Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 10½c ₱ lb; sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8@9½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 32c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 26c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Macaroni 11@18c. Messina, ½ box, $7 50@8 00; Messina, ½ box, $4 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

Petroleum.

July 10.—There was an active and firm feeling in the petroleum trade throughout the day, resulting in a slight advance in crude and a firm feeling in refined.

CRUDE—The market opened strong at $2 10¼ bid for Cowbill and United certificates, and $2 11¾ with more buyers than sellers, the price gradually advanced to $2 11¾ with a few sales at $2 12¾. Union was in demand, $2 08¾ having been paid and $2 09¾ now bid. Shipment quiet at $2 30 bid and $2 32½ asked. There is some inquiry for futures but no transactions or reliable quotations reported.

REFINED—The market was firm under the strong feeling in crude and the upward tendency of the Eastern markets. There was not any material advance in spot quotations, but a shade better prices were asked and in some cases conceded on Eastern deliveries. Quoted prices remain generally the same, at about the former level. We quote standard white at 12¾@12½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 13@13¼c in car lots; 12¾@12¼c on barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 13@13½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 13¾@13½c for spot. Baltimore rules at 13¾@13½c for prompt. Redmond delivery is nominally quoted at 13¾@13½c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is dull and easy. We quote city-made at $1 15; country do at $1 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 10, closing 9.—Petroleum is both more firmly and actively sustained for export demand. Sales reach 22,500 barrels refined at 16c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 9c and 12½c in shipping order; refined in bulk, 12½c; do in cases 19¼@21c; naptha 9¾c. At Baltimore refined rules at 15¾c; at Philadelphia 15¾c.

PARKERS, July 7.—Market firm; united $2 11¾ bid; Union $2 08¾; shipment $2 30.

TITUSVILLE, July 10.—Market opens firm; quoted at $2 27¾.

OIL CITY, July 10.—Market quiet but firm; sales of 3,000 bbls at $2 12½, which is bid now for United; immediate shipment $2 32½.

ROCKSVILLE, July 10.—Market quiet but firm without offerings; quoted at $2 27½@2 30.

TIDIOUTE, July 10.—Market held firmly at $2 30.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Market quiet; standard white 16c; crude 12¾c in bbls; cases 19½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 10.—Petroleum—Demand fair and market firm; crude 9c; refined 16½c; cases 19@22c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10—Petroleum held firmly; crude in barrels 13½c; refined 15½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Refined petroleum 12@12½d; spirits do 8¾@9d.

LONDON, July 10.—Refined petroleum 11¼d.

ANTWERP, July 10.—Refined petroleum 33¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 13c; prime white State test 14½c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R	10,714
Refined shipments A. V. R. R	2,694

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 10, 1876.

RULING OF THE MARKET.

The market to-day was an improvement over that of last Monday in some respects. Prices were a shade better as a rule, and more easily effected at quotations. The run of cattle was slightly in excess of that reported on last Monday, and the quality better suited to the market.

The run of sheep was fair and the market ruled moderately active, particularly for lambs, which formed the bulk of the offerings

There were but few hogs on sale, not enough to meet the demand of the market. The few that were sold went up a shade above the prices attained at East Liberty on Saturday. But this was for choice butchers' stock. A number of fine fat cattle were sleeping in the pens quietly awaiting purchasers who may or may not put in an appearance to-day.

The usual supply of milch cows were on sale to-day. We cannot too strongly condemn the practise of running cows into the market with calves only a day or so old, and so feeble that they must either be hauled or "toted" by the owner in order to get to the market. The ruling rates for a good milch cow and calf was $40 00 to $65 00; medium and common $25 00 @35 00.

STOCK ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals of live stock by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway this week:

Cattle

Consignee.	Where from.	Head
H. Kling	Chicago	19
Isaac Wolf	Chicago	17
Slamberg & Lobman	Chicago	19
A. Shelby	Chicago	18
Marks & Bro	Chicago	18
J. Rochill	Chicago	18
S. Trauerman	Chicago	18
E. Katz	Chicago	18
S. Lobman	Chicago	18
N. Arnold	Chicago	18
J. Hunter	Chicago	17
J. Rich	Chicago	18
A. Moonchine	Chicago	18
Gerney & Carr	Chicago	18
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	18
S. Lowenstein	Chicago	19
Hirsh & T	Chicago	19
R. O. Cambell	Salem	21
H. D. Holderman	Cambridge	20
J. Fordyce	Newark	20
C. W. Montgomery	Cambridge	20
Total		448
Last week		452

Sheep

W. E. Lockhart	Newcastle	118

Nearly, if not all the offerings would be disposed of, notwithstanding the intense heat of the day, were it not for the slimness in the yards disagreeable, if not absolutely dangerous.

Sales were made to-day at the following quotations:

CATTLE.

Choice butchers'	1,400 lbs	$5 40@5 70
Choice butchers	1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 90@5 25
Fair butchers	900 to 1,000 lbs	4 50@4 75
Bulls and stags		3 00@3 75
Veal calves		4 50@6 00

HOGS.

Choice butchers'		$7 40@7 50
Common roughs		6 00@7 00

SHEEP.

Best, 90 to 100 lbs		$4 80@5 00
Lambs, per head		1 50@3 50

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 10.—Beeves—Receipts 3,270 head, making 1,580 head for the week, against 8,000 head last week. Market active and firm at 5c advance on all grades. Dressed beef firmer compared with last Monday. Sales reported ordinary to prime lots of extra and fancy grades have been made at outside prices, but for the bulk of the receipts there is no set price for choice. The fact that most of the butter marketed here has to be twenty-four hours on the road in such weather as the present sufficiently explains the fact that it has to be sold at low prices. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 16@17c per lb; prime 15@16c; low grades can hardly be sold at any price. Ordinary nominally 10@12c.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and easy at former quotations. Receipts are not quite as much as a week ago but the stock held here is ample for all requirements. We quote new Ohio factory at 8½@9c for choice; 7@8c for good to prime.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue sluggish and nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 6@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; peeled 15@16c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c. Plums 8c.

EGGS—The demand was rather slack and with receipts kept up to a liberal volume, the market weakened and prices were a shade lower. We quote strictly fresh at 15½@16c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 50@55c ₱ ½ for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are easy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1@$2 50; onions, ₱ bushel crate, $1@$1 50; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel; cucumbers $2 00 ₱ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady with domestic running at 22@25c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Old are fully out of market. The receipts of new potatoes have been rather light for some days, and the stock was pretty nearly exhausted this afternoon. As a result the market was excited and higher with a wide range of quota ions, prices ruling from $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The trade in the leading staples of hog products is firm and the strength of the market has gradually developed into an appreciation of 1@2c on sugar-cured shoulders, breakfast bacon and lard. Otherwise the market is steady and unchanged. Receipts are in fair volume.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Canvassed, ₱ pound; short rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c ₱ lb for sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugared at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 13c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote primeleaf lard in tierces at 12c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 12½c; in buckets 13c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 11c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 12½c ₱ lb; in buckets 14¼c ₱ lb; in 2-lb caddies 15¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 15¼c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 15¼c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1, 85@88c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@70c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50@21 75 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The market was moderately active and a fair volume of business, all things considered, was transacted. The prominent feature was in sugars, the strong feeling in that staples being continued and another advance taking place of ¼c, with a sold and buyer feeling. Other leading staples in the grocery trade were steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	20c	Standard A	10¾@11 c
Choice Rio	19c	Standard B	10½@10¾c
Prime Rio	17½c	Do. extra C	10@10½c
Good Rio	16½c	Extra C—yel	9¾c
Ordinary Rio	15½c	Yellow C	9¼c
Java	30 c	Granulated	11½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio in papers	25@26c	Crushed	12½c
2 grades do. 24	@25 c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk 21	@22 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in papers	33 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	32½c	Strly ch. N. O	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	26@41 00	Good	50c
Gunpowder	35@50	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@60	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	30@60	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	25@50	Sugar golden	55@60c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	30@60	Irish soap, ₱ box	@1 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	@ 75
Choice Car'la	@7¼c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	@ 75
Patna	@7½c	Sold do	@ 50
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	@ 3 00
Louisiana	@6¾c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b	@ 2 50
Starch.		German mott

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 20, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 10, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	T'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath
		WIND.				
7 A.M.	29.86	77	86	W.	Light.	Fair.
2 P.M.	29.93	89	38	S.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	29.93	84	67	E.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.934 Highest thermom....96
Mean thermom... 81.7 Lowest thermom....75

The Storm.

A heavy thunder and rain storm prevailed in this vicinity last evening. The vivid electric flashes and the crashing thunder betokened damage to property by lightning, but we were unable to hear of any disaster from that cause. A bright light was seen toward the south immediately after the storm, and the opinion prevailed that a barn had been struck.

Friendship Park Races.

There was a large attendance at Friendship Park yesterday, the occasion being a trot for a purse of $100 and a match race between Wm. Sharffer's horse, Jake, and J. Reagan's mare, Lady R.

The entries for the purse were: Jennie Froelich, by C. Stemple; Nelse, by A. Blume; Canton, by Wm. Dawson; Lauretta, by J. Pearson; Mary, by M. Wing; Lady Lawrence, by J. Eichley. Nelse won the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:45, 2:45, 2:46.

The second race was won by Reagan's mare, Lady R.

The Catholic Institute.

Last evening a meeting of the friends of the Pittsburgh Catholic Institute was held at the Cathedral to take action looking to a reorganization and the placing of the school on a safe foundation. Bishop Tuigg occupied the chair, and Rev. Father McTighe acted as secretary. After an exchange of opinion a committee consisting of Revs. Kearney, McTighe, Beck and Messrs. James S. Dodge and Louis Gluckenkemp, was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, and it was ordered that they report at a meeting to be held on Monday evening next.

A Sad Bereavement.

We are pained to announce the sudden demise of Mrs. Mary Richardson, wife of George A. Richardson, Esq., and daughter of Mr. John Dickson, of Swissvale. The deceased was a woman of most estimable character, and was widely known and greatly beloved. She was for a number of years a member of the Presbyterian Church of Wilkinsburg, of which the Rev. Mr. Henderson is pastor, and also a member of the choir. Two days ago she was attacked with disease of the brain, and died suddenly on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock. Her death has cast a deep gloom over a large circle of relatives and friends.

A Pleasant Trip.

The party of foreign visitors that left this city for Niagra Falls and the oil region, a few days ago, returned yesterday afternoon, by the Allegheny Valley Railroad. They were accompanied by William P. Shinn, Esq., Vice President of the road, Mr. King, Superintendent, and the distinguished civil engineer of New York, Mr. Holley. In the party were Captain Gaston, of London; Mr. E. Schinz, of Belgium; Mr. Earnest Ponizen, C. E., and Mr. E. Lyulph Stanley and wife, the latter a daughter of Mr. J. Lothian Bell, M. P., and a leading iron manufacturer. They examined the oil regions with much interest, and express d themselves highly pleased with what they saw. They were also much gratified at the point since closed them by the valley and river which they traveled. The party left for Chicago la t evening.

A Centennial Dog Story.

A dog fancier called at this office last evening and disclosed an item, which we proceed to lay before a wondering world: In few months ago a female dog came to the house of Julius Gerguson, No. 183 Fifth avenue, and has since remained there. This f. d. had her tail chopped off short; the stump was still bleeding when she arrived. Last Sunday she gave birth to a litter of five pups, and four of them are stumptailed! The d. f. (dog fancier) urged the reporter to go at once and see the bobtailed family, but he was assured by the newsgatherer that he had the utmost faith in his veracity, especially the d. f. (dog fancier, of course), departed with a disappointed air, evidently thinking a strange thing that the reporters took so little interest in the subject of dogs.

Two More Fatal Cases.

In addition to the several cases of sunstroke mentioned elsewhere, Coroner Kerr was notified last evening of two deaths from that cause.

A German girl, who worked for a family named Metz, at the corner of Second avenue and Smithfield street, went to the grocery store for milk at dinner time, and upon her return she sank to the floor insensible. At 6 o'clock she died. A Coroner's jury gave a verdict of "sunstroke." The deceased had been living in the Metz family only a short time and they had not learned her name.

An Irish servant girl died of sunstroke yesterday afternoon, at a boarding house near the Oakland car stables. The body was removed to Williams' coffin rooms, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning. The deceased came to this country from Ireland about four weeks ago.

Alleged Illegal School Tax Levy.

Messrs. W. H. and A. N. Sutton filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, on behalf of James Kelly, against the School Directors of Wilkins township and James P. Lane, collector of school and road taxes for the township. The complainant represents that for the year 1876 his taxes for county and State purposes on a certain piece of property amounted to $928 25, and on another piece of property in the eastern portion of the township to $62 13. That on the first piece of property the collector has demanded for school purposes $2,083 90, and on the second $139 80; that by an act of Assembly the school taxes cannot exceed the county and State taxes, and that he has tendered more than the amount which can be legally assessed, which has been refused by the defendants. The complainant asks that an injunction may issue, restraining defendants from collecting more than the legal sum, there being no special tax assessed.

Discipline in the Fire Department.

The Committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners on Complaints and Charges, in several cases of breach of discipline before them last evening, among which was one of some interest. An engineer of one of the companies was reported by the Chief Engineer for violating Article 6 of the rules of discipline, which requires that the engineer shall keep his engine in good working order at all times, and holds him responsible for the same. Recently an engine had been transferred to another company, and the first five minutes after the change it refused to lift. The pump head was found to leak, the cause was not discovered until after the works had been taken apart. Then it was ascertained that the young man had been left in charge when it failed stated that he was unable to discover the cause until he had taken the works apart, so that the accused was left with the loss of several days bet ween the time of his suspension and the hearing.

A Farmer Shoots Himself.

John Cable, one of the oldest residents of the county, met his death about seven o'clock Saturday evening, at his farm at Montrose, adjoining the Workhouse property. His body was found at the time stated, lying upon the porch of his residence with a bullet hole in his head, near one of his eyes, and a revolver lying beside him. The shooting is believed to have been accidental. He had been firing from the porch at a mark, and it is supposed that while tampering with the revolver it discharged, and the ball struck him in the head. His sister was in the house at the time, but she knew nothing of the occurrence until some time after the fatal shot is believed to have been discharged. She knew her brother was shooting at a mark, and the report of the shots did not cause an alarm to her. It was not until after there was a silence about that she strayed toward the porch and found her brother's lifeless body lying there. Mr. Cable was a bachelor, and lived with his sister and brother—the two latter being the owners of the farm, on which they had lived for forty-four years. Deceased was about fifty-five years of age.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

George S. McCartney, bankrupt, Venango county. The report of Register Rogers accepting and liquidating certain alleged liens and appropriating to G. W. Gilfillan the sum of $1,646 81 in full satisfaction of his judgment and applying the balance, to wit $36,286 to the judgment of Samuel Plummer, having been filed and confirmed *nisi* on the 8th ultimo, and no exceptions thereto having been filed, the said report is confirmed absolutely.

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Insurance on property burned:

Hoffman, of New York, $825; Roger Williams, of Rhode Island, $825; Ætna, of Hartford, $1,650, and $825 each of the following:

Bangor, of Maine; Union Mutual, of Philadelphia; Kenton, of Kentucky; Citizens', of Missouri; Ben. Franklin, of Allegheny; Meridian, of Connecticut; Iron City, of Pittsburgh; Amazon, of Cincinnati; Millville, of New Jersey; Trade, of New Jersey; St. Paul, of Minnesota; Farmers', of York, Pa.; Toledo, of Ohio; Mississippi Valley, of Tennessee; Rochester (German), of New York; Atlas, of Hartford; Teutonia, of Allegheny, $2,500; National, of Allegheny, $1,000; Paterson, of New Jersey, $1,000; Northern, of New York, $1,000.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

The State Board of Public Charities on Our Jail and Homes for the Indigent.

The following paragraphs are taken from the report of the State Board of Public Charities, just issued in pamphlet form:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY JAIL.

Visited August 31, 1875. This jail, to be properly understood, must be seen. It cannot be described; originally, it may have answered the purpose for which it was designed. I cannot understand that even now, in its curiously arranged departments, it might not be possible to dispose of about one-third of its present inmates with some degree of safety and comfort. Its original capacity was about fifty-171 are stowed away in it now. Four or more occupy one cell. the size of which, 8 by 12, by 8 feet, in height. On the second tier, five and six lodged in one cell. There can be no use in urging a regard to proper hygienic conditions in such a bedlam. No effort of man or woman could preserve any considerable cleanliness. The brush, water and soap, when vigorously applied, do ordinarily effect much. They are impotent here. Ordinary means for ventilation are in use, with what effect cannot be ascertained by entering a cell, specially when the mercury rises in Fahrenheit 80°. Forced ventilation, if worked by a fifty horse power, would be useless. To dissipate the foul exhalations constantly emanating from the throats and bodies of nearly two hundred vagrants shut up in a prison arranged as this is simply impossible.

The jail and court house are placed in near proximity. The intimacy, I may so call it, is close and dangerous. The wonder is that pestilence has not done its dire work ere now. Courts, and juries, and lawyers have thus far escaped its ravages. It would be wise to be emancipated and to rest too early. Any while such a peril is constantly lurking and may break out any moment.

The number of prisoners now confined is 171. It is vain to expect even the ordinary prison discipline in such a jail. The warden and his assistants do what they can. They look on and deplore their own helplessness. Take a view of the crowd in the male department, consisting of old and young, white and black, as they congregate in the corridor. Of course, there is no classification of juvenile offenders into a separate apartment. Place the convict here and the untried elsewhere. But no such classification is possible. It is in vain to attempt to establish habits of order and cleanliness in a population which undergoes such quick and constant changes; for it is to be remembered that this jail is used almost entirely as a place of detention for persons charged with crime. The prisoners sentenced over ten days are sent to the Workhouse. The longer term prisoners are sent to the Penitentiary. I desire it to be distinctly understood that in the above observation, no reflections, whatever, are intended upon the Warden and his assistants.

The remedy for these serious wrongs is not to be found in any system of management which it is practicable to pursue in a prison thus occupied, but in a new and suitably arranged jail, without properly adapted buildings, it is rendered impossible to exercise appropriate care over the criminal and defective classes.

PITTSBURGH CITY HOME.

Under the careful management pursued in this houses, the numerous inmates are judiciously distributed in the several departments, the strictest rules of classification, yet with as great a regard for their comfort as unfavorable circumstances will admit of. Special attention and attention extended towards all, with the view of comfort and content visible upon every countenance, make it a place to be remembered and to which you take pleasure in returning. It continues to enjoy the benefit of Mr. Huitz and family's faithful and competent care. The secret of a successful administration in these, as in other institutions, is to be traced, not so much to external advantages, as in the officers who conduct them.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting — Clearing off the Clerk's Desk—Action on the Death of Mr. Singerly—Adjourned Till September.

Yesterday was the time for a regular meeting of Councils, but the Common branch having at its last meeting adjourned till September only Select Council assembled.

This body was called to order at 2:30 P. M. Mr. David Aiken, in the absence of President Gross, presiding.

The certificate of election of Joan I. Gourley from the seventh ward, to fill the unexpired term of John A. Magraw was presented and the member was qualified and took his seat.

The rules were suspended and business from Common Council was taken up, when the following ordinances adopted by that body were passed finally: Establishing grade of Duquesne way from Fifth to Sixth streets; establishing grade of Fifth avenue; establishing grade of Green alley; establishing grade of Second street; establishing grade of Fort street; changing name of First street (formerly Point street) to Fort street; locating station of engine company No. 6; locating fire alarm street to upper line of the L. S. Johns' estate.

An ordinance for grading and paving Smallman street was also laid over.

Mr. E. M. O'Neill called up an ordinance for grading Harrison street from Fifteenth to Fifty-second street, passed in Common Council.

Mr. Sawyer objected that there was a remonstrance against the ordinance, and on his motion it was laid over.

An ordinance relating to the sale of merchandise in the city of Pittsburgh, amended and laid overat a former meeting, was taken up and failed to pass for want of a legal majority.

Ordinance establishing the grade of West Thirty-fourth street, from Penn to Liberty avenue. Passed.

An ordinance granting the use of certain streets to the Pittsburgh and South Side Railway Company.

After several amendments had been submitted and withdrawn, the ordinance was referred to committee for revision.

The following ordinances were presented and referred: Grading and paving Shingiss street from Bluff to Carson; paving Bluff street from Gist to Shingess street; changing width of Bluff from Gist street to angle west of Chestnut street; establishing grade of Union alley from Irwin alley to Grant street; for construction of a twenty-inch pipe sewer on Forty-seventh street from Allegheny Valley Railroad to the Allegheny river. An ordinance providing for the refunding overpaid tax was also referred.

Mr. Aiken called up an ordinance for opening Exchange alley from Barker's alley to Seventh street, passed in Common Council May 5, 1876. It failed for want of a legal majority.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.

Mr. B. Darling Lucas, of the Second ward, arose in his place and said that it was his painful duty to announce the death of his colleague, Mr. Benjamin Singerly, and he therefore offered the following:

Whereas, The Almighty, in His inscrutable wisdom, has suddenly removed from among us Benjamin Singerly, member of Select Council from the Second ward, and it seems to be in charge when it failed stated that he was unable to discover the cause until he had taken the works apart, so that the accused was left with the loss of several days bet ween the time of his suspension and the hearing.

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BOB GRIER.

He has Been Heard From—Will Tell the Story of the Nation Trust Company on Condition of Pardon.

It has been surmised, for several days past, that S. Schoyer, Jr., counsel for the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, with Mr. Morris, had been on a mission to find the "missing cashier," Robert J. Grier, whose management of the affairs of the Nation Trust Company, and complications with city officials and gentlemen of wealth and standing, from one of the most interesting chapters in the financial history of Pittsburgh. Careful inquiry in various quarters failed to elicit any reliable information on this absorbing subject; but Mr. Schoyer returned to the city yesterday afternoon, and an interview was sought with him. He was plumply asked the question, "Where is Bob Grier; and when is he going to return?" and as plumply answered, "I have nothing to communicate to the public on that subject. My relations to the stockholders, as counsel, preclude me from saying anything in regard to Mr. Grier's whereabouts or intentions."

"It may be inferred, from what you say, that you know something about where he is, and what he intends to do?"

"I am not to be drawn into any statements or admissions," continued Mr. Schoyer, "except this: I (or, to say to you, and through the paper you represent) to the public, that I am thoroughly convinced it would be to the interest of all concerned that Bob Grier should be pardoned."

As the was the utmost that could be drawn from Mr. Schoyer, we have given it for what it is worth. Taken in connection with other facts and circumstances, we think it means a good deal. It has been asserted, over and over again, that Bob Grier would return to Pittsburgh, and tell the "true story" of the Nation Trust failure, if he could be guaranteed a pardon. It is not improbable that Mr. Schoyer's presence, therefore, that he may even now have made such revelations to Mr. Schoyer as are calculated to open to him the doors of the penitentiary of the Nation Trust defalcations, the statements of which are so startling, and the subjects which have so puzzled and perplexed our City Councils, investigating committees and the public generally. It will be recollected at the time Mr. Schoyer and Mr. Morris left, that they took with them a large number of documents belonging to the bank, but Mr. Schoyer does not confirm this—neither does he deny it. If they went on a mission to Grier—and we believe they did—they did not go "without the documents," by which, of course, is to be understood the means for clearing up any question of doubt or uncertainty, upon which Mr. Grier could repose to be able to throw light. Mr. Schoyer has evidently received enough information to enable him to be "thoroughly convinced that it would be to the interest of all parties to have Mr. Grier pardoned." This may mean that, although Mr. Grier has been greatly to blame, yet he has been "more sinned against than sinning"—that he is not the only or even the principal offender. But it is evident that he is not willing to take any risks; and whatever information he possesses, or has communicated, cannot be used until he has obtained a pardon. When the question was discussed some months ago, it was argued by some that Mr. Grier should not be pardoned until *after* he had given up all information and proved consistent and satisfactory. It is possible—nay, even probable—that he has given such information, and will continue to do so, but he knows that in the light as soon as he can secure his pardon, information that he now withholds will certainly urge that the pardon be granted. The withholding of it can only keep him away from his bonds and friends, as it is not likely that any one will go to the trouble and expense of attempting to arrest him, even if he is within the jurisdiction of our laws. As nothing substantial can be gained by keeping him a fugitive, and as he is willing to tell, we think it likely has told the story which so many of our citizens are doubly anxious to hear, it to be hoped that he will be pardoned, and that all may ere long be able to read the interesting sequel of the Nation Trust romance.

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Resolved, That the community has by his death lost a worthy, honorable and reputable citizen.

Resolved, That we tender to the friends of the deceased our condolence and sympathy in this sad bereavement.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Barkley offered a resolution that the Mayor be instructed to enforce the ordinance relating to ringing bells and blowing of whistles within the limits of the city by the employees of various railroad companies. Passed.

Council then adjourned till the 11th of September next.

THE HEATED TERM.

Seasonable Hints on Living.

The intensely warm weather which has prevailed for the past few days, has largely increased the mortality lists, especially in the more populous districts. But as a general case the country experiences a heated term of such intensity and duration, and as thousands of persons make no sort of preparation for it, it is not surprising that many are stricken down.

There are many precautions to be done ward off the attacks of sickness incident to the summer season. One of the most important is personal cleanliness. The bath is essential to health—in winter as well as in summer months—and yet large sections are either utter strangers to it, or use it so seldom as to receive but little benefit from it. It is important also, that the dwelling house, from cellar to attic, be thoroughly ventilated before the advent of warm weather. The most fatal diseases are engendered by permitting the accumulation of organic matter in cellars and back yards. In this season of the year, much of fruits ripened through the winter, with rotten or decaying wood, piles of ashes, etc., are too often permitted to remain in the yard, and emit from the poisonous gases, and fatal fevers are developed. The streets and sewers are also sources of disease and death, and it is only authorities, or boards of health, should apply the cleansing agent. If this same promptness and thoroughness as the private citizen manifests in his own premises. Leaving out of view sanitary regulations, which are beyond the control of individuals, every person should be careful in regard to matter of diet. Overeating, at all times hurtful, is particularly injurious in warm weather. People who are accustomed to good living during the winter, are loth to curtail their bills of fare on the approach of spring; but this must be done, or health will suffer. So in the matter of drinking—especially in the drinking of ice-water. Many there are, who, there must be a lopping off and cutting down in this respect, if proper preparation is to get through the dog days with a reasonable degree of health and comfort. Persons who swelter most in the heat of the day, and seethe through the night, are those who eat intemperately—making way with large quantities of highly nutritious food, and to counteract the ing excessively of ice water, or more hurtful liquids between meals. Upon a system thus vitiated, an attack of cholera morbus is not only certain, but is always attended with danger. Of course, as a general rule, more nourishment require much more food than others; and no rules can be given either as to the kinds or quantity which should be eaten. Every man must be "a law unto himself" in this matter, with the qualification of the old maxim by the command: "Be temperate in all things." Even with a reasonable degree of temperance in eating and drinking, it is still impossible to "keep cool" with the thermometer ranging in the eighties, but the knowledge of this fact doubtedly escapes much of the discomfort which the intemperate man experiences, and when trouble or other disagreeable occurs prevalent, he is generally proof against their assaults. The course of children at this season of the year should enlist the special attention of parents. The fact that over fifty-per cent. of the deaths which occurred in this city during the past month were children under five years of age, should be the strongest incitement with the importance of looking after the health of the young. Ignorance of sanitary laws is doubtless the cause of the loss of many children; and neglect of the simplest rules of health, on the part of parents who are well informed, brings scores of youth to the grave. Too much time is devoted to the investing of life, and too little attention to the great problem of how to live and enjoy good health. There is no time when this truth is more forcibly impressed upon the mind than during the "heated term," and those who are wise will seek to improve the lesson now.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Standard Wire Gauge—A Business Driven Out by Discrimination—Obstructing the Channel.

A meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, John F. Dravo, Esq., in the chair. The proceedings of the last session were read by the Secretary, Mr. Murphy.

Captain J. T. Stockdale, of the Committee on Wire Gauge, presented the following report:

For many years past all classes of manufacturers, contractors and buyers of metals usually made or sold by thickness, determined by wire gauge, have felt the great need of the adoption of a standard gauge, and one which was made standard by legal enactment. There are about thirteen known gauges, and with perhaps but one exception, none of them are constructed on any definite system.

As an example of the irregularity of increase of thickness by number of wire gauge, we will take the "Birmingham" gauge, which is most generally used by our iron manufacturers here:

No. 24 sheet iron weighs	.35 lbs per square ft.
No. 23 sheet iron weighs	.99 lbs per square ft.
No. 22 sheet iron weighs	1.15 lbs per square ft.
No. 21 sheet iron weighs	1.32 lbs per square ft.
No. 20 sheet iron weighs	1.41 lbs per square ft.
No. 19 sheet iron weighs	1.73 lbs per square ft.
Increase No. 22 over No. 24	.01 lbs
Increase No. 22 over No. 23	.16 lbs
Increase No. 21 over No. 22	.17 lbs
Increase No. 20 over No. 21	.09 lbs
Increase No. 19 over No. 20	.32 lbs

Aside from this irregularity of increase of size, in a single gauge, the different gauges vary from 16 to 30 per cent. in corresponding numbers.

Many parties not being aware of this, fail to specify in their contracts the name of gauge required, or the weight per foot, and this the door is closed to a large manufacturing industries" of the Nation Trust defalcations, the statements of which are so startling, and the subjects which have so puzzled and perplexed our City Councils, investigating committees and the public generally. It will be recollected at the time Mr. Schoyer and Mr. Morris left, that they took with them a large number of documents belonging to the bank, but Mr. Schoyer does not confirm this—neither does he deny it. If they went on a mission to Grier—and we believe they did—they did not go "without the documents," by which, of course, is to be understood the means for clearing up any question of doubt or uncertainty, upon which Mr. Grier could repose to be able to throw light. Mr. Schoyer has evidently received enough information to enable him to be "thoroughly convinced that it would be to the interest of all parties to have Mr. Grier pardoned." This may mean that, although Mr. Grier has been greatly to blame, yet he has been "more sinned against than sinning"—that he is not the only or even the principal offender. But it is evident that he is not willing to take any risks; and whatever information he possesses, or has communicated, cannot be used until he has obtained a pardon. When the question was discussed some months ago, it was argued by some that Mr. Grier should not be pardoned until *after* he had given up all information and proved consistent and satisfactory. It is possible—nay, even probable—that he has given such information, and will continue to do so, but he knows that in the light as soon as he can secure his pardon, information that he now withholds will certainly urge that the pardon be granted. The withholding of it can only keep him away from his bonds and friends, as it is not likely that any one will go to the trouble and expense of attempting to arrest him, even if he is within the jurisdiction of our laws. As nothing substantial can be gained by keeping him a fugitive, and as he is willing to tell, we think it likely has told the story which so many of our citizens are doubly anxious to hear, it to be hoped that he will be pardoned, and that all may ere long be able to read the interesting sequel of the Nation Trust romance.

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